The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLII. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1882—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

"They Shall Go!"
For $3 per Yard!

Worth in Reality $6.

The lowest point they have ever reached during our business career.

We shall place on sale at our Velvet Counter this Saturday Morning the following

"Special Bargain!"

Well worth the consideration of every lady in Chicago.

75 Pieces
24-inch Wide
Black and Colored

Brocade Velvets!

Of Superior Manufacture,
At the sacrificing price of

$3 per Yard!

Note! We offer the above Grand Bargain in connection with our

Large Trade Sale!

OF

Velvets and Plushes!

AT NEARLY

50c on the Dollar!

Samples Mailed!

State and Madison-sts.

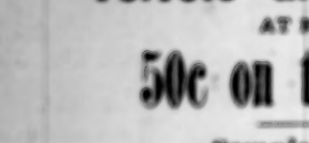
Gibson, Parish & Co.

Are offering BIG BARGAINS in

Upholstery Goods, Furniture Coverings, AND Turcoman Curtains.

Their display is rich and attractive. Examine their goods before buying elsewhere.

78 & 80 Randolph-st. near State.



Best Set Teeth, $8.

FOR SALE,

A NUMBER OF

CLEVELAND NON-EXPLOSIVE

SAFETY LAMPS,

Brass finish, with chains and brackets. Will sell very cheap. Inquire of Cashier, TRIBUNE Counting-room.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE

E. L. Judkins & Co.,

107 State-st.

HOSIERY SPECIAL.

1,300 Dozen

Ladies', Misses', and Gents' Cotton and Wool Hose at 35c per pair.

E. L. Judkins & Co.,

107 STATE-ST.

FOR CHORUS CHOIRS! FOR QUARTET CHOIRS!

Latest Selections and Choruses, in Sheet Form, from

Stuart Church Collection.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago, Ill.

ELIAS HOWE & CO., Boston.

Money to Loan

On improved city property in amounts suit...

SECOND Children's Day

AT THE

BEE HIVE

174 & 176 State-st.

(Opposite Palmer House Entrance.)

You may save from five to twenty dollars by purchasing your Children's Suits, Hats or Caps at the Bee Hive today.

All Wool Children's Jerseys, in all colors, at $1.00

Regular Children's Knickerbocker Suits, in all colors, at ..... $2.50 to $4.50

Regular Children's Suits, in all colors, at ..... $4.00 to $6.50

Regular Children's Cloaks, in all colors, at ..... $4.00 to $6.50

Infants' Cloaks, all wool, in all colors, at ..... $1.25 to $5.00

BOYS' SUITS AND OVERCOATS.

Three Dollar Overcoats at $1.50

Four Dollar Overcoats at $2.50

All Wool Suits, Knickerbocker Suits, in all colors, at $4.00

All Wool Suits, in all colors, at $5.00

All Extra Large Cape Coats at ..... 50c each

Harbor Caps at ..... 25c each

CHILDREN'S, MISSES', AND BOYS' SHOES.

Infant Tip Shoes, sizes 2 to 5, at ..... 50c per pair

Spring Heel Shoes, sizes 5 to 8, at 65c per pair

Children's Grippers at ..... 75c per pair

Infant Tip Shoes, sizes 5 to 10, at ..... 50c per pair

CHILDREN'S HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

All Wool Hose, regular made, at 25c per pair

Children's Black Wool Hose, regular made, all sizes, at ..... 37½c per pair

Children's Merino Underwear, extra heavy, from ..... 25c to 50c each, something to wear.

CHILDREN'S GLOVES AND MITTS.

Merino Fleece-lined Gloves, all sizes, at ..... 25c per pair

(Regular 50c Gloves.)

Worsted Mittens at ..... 37½c per pair

Cashmere Gloves, fancy wool Backs, extra heavy, at ..... 37½c per pair

Long Gauntlets, with fancy top, at ..... 50c per pair

WORSTED HOODS FOR CHILDREN.

Knit Scotch Hoods, in all colors, 25c each

Knit Scotch Caps, in all colors, all sizes, at ..... 25c per pair

Knit Scotch Fancy Caps, in all colors, at ..... 25c per pair

Knit Scotch Fancy Hoods at ..... 25c each

Knit Scotch Caps, in all colors, at 25c per pair

Knit Scotch Fancy Hoods at ..... 25c each

Knit Scotch Caps, in all colors, at 25c per pair

Children's Worsted Fancy Hoods at ..... 25c each

Children's Knit Caps, in all colors, at 25c per pair

TWO JOBS IN CHILDREN'S COLLARS.

Three Collars at ..... 5c each

Four Linen Collars at ..... 10c each

ODDS AND ENDS.

Fancy Baby Socks ..... $1.00 each

Children's Long Socks at ..... 10c each

Children's Fancy Wash Hose at ..... 25c each

Children's Knitting Wool at ..... 25c each

A Set of Fifty Handsome Pictures, for the Parlor, Sitting-room, or Bed-room, at ..... 5 for one dollar

Children's Silver-plated Napkin Rings at ..... 25c each

Large Size School Bags at ..... 25c each

Satchel Lunch Baskets, with strap handle, at ..... 25c each

Children's Waterproof Cap and Gauntlet Gloves, all ..... 25c each

Children's Knit Boots and Shoes at 25c per pair

DOLLS

From 5c upwards.

EVERY CHILD

Will be presented with an instructive game during...

MONTGOMERY, BALLARD & CO.,

174 and 176 State-st.

(Opp. Palmer House Entrance),

LEADING

Millinery Establishment

IN THE NORTHWEST.

Ads are accepted in Sunday's (Morning's) papers, IF WELL AND TIMELY.

Orders by Mail receive prompt and faithful attention.

BETHESDA

Mineral Water from Waukesha in Saltzer's remedy for Indigestion, Diabetes, Kidney Complaints, etc., etc., and has effected thousands of cures where strong medicines have utterly failed. Delicate ladies suffering with diseases peculiar to their sex will find certain relief in this

Wonderful Water.

Sold by the gallon in quantities to suit. Pamphlet mailed free to any address.

Bethesda is also carbonated and bottled at the Spring, and is now used by nearly every hotel, club, and bar in Chicago. As a premium, fresh, and pure effervescent Mineral Water it stands

WITHOUT A RIVAL.

Send for Price-List.

"Waukesha" Water, Crescent Spring, clear as crystal, 65c a gallon.

CHAS. H. BAKER, Agent,

103 W. ADAMS-ST.

(Telephone 5,407.)

SOUTHERN WINTER RESORTS.

AIKEN, S. C.

HIGHLAND PARK HOTEL.

ROTHSCHILD'S

158 STATE-ST.

Special Bargains

FOR TODAY ONLY.

100 Dozen 19-button length Real Kid Mousquetaires, all colors and black, 99c, worth $1.25. Reduced from $1.25 for this sale.

75 Dozen Gent's Two-Button Embroidered Back Kid Gloves, all sizes, $1.00, worth $1.50. Reduced from $1.50 for this sale.

100 Dozen (Imported) French Woven Corsets, all styles, (724-27), Beautifully Embroidered, 50c, worth $1.00. Reduced from $1.00 for this sale.

Grand Cloak Sale!

TILL 9 TONIGHT.

S. M. ROTHSCHILD,

158 STATE-ST.

FURNISHING GOODS FOR MEN.

The stock will prove to be found to contain the LATEST NOVELTIES.

STYLES GUIDE to many times greater variety than others elsewhere.

NECKWEAR,

Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Shirts, French Jewelry, English Silk Umbrellas, &c.

Prices Lowest. Inspection Invited.

WILSON BROS.,

83 & 85 State-st.

SPECIAL BARGAIN TODAY

IN

Hosiery and Underwear

AT

City of Paris

STATE, WASHINGTON AND DEARBORN-STS.

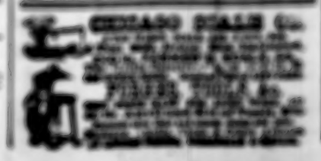
CHICAGO.

TIMKEN SPRING VEHICLES!

HENRY TIMKEN, Patentee, ABBOTT BUGGY CO

L. MAYANZ, Optician,

CHICAGO SCALE Co.



MANDEL BROTHERS.

PALACE OF TRADE.

17 to 23 STATE ST.

ESSENTIAL AND INTRINSIC

Attractions

AT THIS

HANDKERCHIEF COUNTER.

THE LADIES WILL FIND A MYRIAD OF

Special and Superlative Bargains

AMONG THESE.

At 12½c — 650 doz. Ladies' Extra Fine Initial and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs—25 ct. quality. — At 12½c

At 20c — 500 doz. Hand Embroidered and Scalloped Handkerchiefs in fancy colors, white, and black and white; actual worth 35c. — At 20c

At 12½c — 1,000 doz. Ladies' Pure Linen Fancy Handkerchiefs, new and pretty patterns; would be cheap at 17c. — At 12½c

At 20c — 1,000 doz. Children's Silk Handkerchiefs, in twenty different patterns. — At 20c

At 75c — 500 doz. Satin Brocade Handkerchiefs, in all the new shades, and unique designs, very heavy quality; former price, $1.25. — At 75c

At 75c — 150 doz. Extra Large Size Chine Silk Handkerchiefs, with very wide hemstitch, and elegant quality; heretofore sold at $1.25. — At 75c

An unequaled assortment of elegant embroidered Sheer Lawn and fine Cambric Handkerchiefs presented at astonishing prices.

Ladies should not fail to visit the Handkerchief counter early, and select from our large importations just opening, and selected especially for the Holiday Trade.

117 to 123 State-st.

Pennsylvania Coal Co'y.

Cheapest Steam Fuel! Anthracite Screenings!

We would call the attention of manufacturers and others using steam engines to the economy of burning anthracite screenings for fuel. They can be bought at less price than any other form of fuel, and by the introduction of a simple burner and fine grate bars can be used under any ordinary boiler. The burner put in will not cost over $25. We are using screenings under our boiler of 4-inch head of forth Superb, for heavy heating, where any are interested can see them in active operation any day.

Prices will be furnished at

Main Office, 22 & 24 Dearborn-st.

New York Dental Parlors.

NECKWEAR,

MANUFACTURED BY

Tomlinson, Smith & Co.,

Morgan Park

RUIN AND DEATH

The Wisconsin Tragedy Duplicated at Buffalo Yesterday.

Sudden Collapse of a Partially-Completed Four-Story Frame Building.

Four Dead and Eight Wounded Laborers Removed from the Ruins—"Cheap" Work.

The Coroner's Jury Begins an Investigation of Thursday's Disaster at Madison, Wis.

Testimony of an Expert that the Work Was Being Pushed Too Rapidly.

A BUFFALO HORROR.

THE CAUSE PARTLY ASCERTAINED.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—At the moment of writing this afternoon a fourteen-room frame building owned by Jacob Beck, on corner of Louisiana and Ontario streets, and located in the nine-cent district, is being torn down by laborers, and it is supposed that the work is being done in a careless manner, and that the walls are crowding over into the three-cent district. Some days ago the contractor had two men at work on the building, which, it seems, was condemned on account of age, and to-day, while the men were at work, the walls fell, burying them in the ruins. The cries of the unfortunates, mingled with the shouts of the spectators, attracted a large crowd, and the police had to be called out to keep the people back. The ruins were then carefully searched, and the bodies of the unfortunates were found and taken out. The dead are: John Cook, aged 50 years, married, and has a family residing on Louisiana street; Charles Chandler, carpenter, aged 45 years, married, and has a family residing on Louisiana street. The injured are: John Cook, carpenter, shock, and cuts and bruises; Charles Chandler, carpenter, shock, and cuts and bruises; John Kerr, carpenter, shock, and cuts and bruises; Thomas Kennedy, carpenter, shock, and cuts and bruises. The dead and injured were all employed by Jacob Beck, and the contractor, Daniel Kennedy, who was also injured, is employed by the owner. The cause of the accident is supposed to be the fact that the building was being torn down in a careless manner, and that the walls were crowding over into the three-cent district. The building was a two-story frame, and was situated on the corner of Louisiana and Ontario streets, in the nine-cent district. The building was owned by Jacob Beck, and was occupied by Beck & Co. as a saloon. The building was torn down by Daniel Kennedy, who had contracted to remove the building for the purpose of erecting a new building on the site

POLITICS.

Self-Authorized Announcement of General Arthur's Candidacy for Re-election.

Removal Changes in the Cabinet to Increase His Chances of Success.

A Conference of Leading Republicans Proposed at Washington—The Convention.

Springfield Visited by Democrats Illinois Officeseekers—The Candidates for Governor.

Senator Pair, of Nevada, Thinks He Will Be Titled in the Presidential Chair.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR

A CANDIDATE FOR RENOMINATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9.—[Special.]—A question of the Administration said today: "Chester A. Arther is a candidate for President nomination. I know it, and I do not know that there is any necessity for keeping quiet about it any longer, and I think that before long the party will have to decide that he is a candidate. The result of the election in New York can perhaps assist to judge that the candidate should be avowed, and that too, Arthur is the man to carry New York, and that from present appearances he will convince the party leaders that he is the man."

The statement coming from a person so situated that he can speak with authority, is certainly a fact, and, perhaps, the first positive declaration to that effect that has been made. Arthur is certainly the strongest candidate the Republicans can present to the country just now. If he can secure the nomination and election he will be entitled to the credit of having done what no other Republican could do. The fact that he is a candidate for renomination will be accepted as evidence that he will not only use the power of the Administration to the best advantage, but that he will not hesitate to remove from office any man who opposes his nomination. Whether he will be able to do this or not remains to be seen. The fact that he is a candidate

NEW YORK.

Gen. Sherman Received with Intense Enthusiasm by His Grand Army Comrades.

A Property-Owner Victorious in His Legal Contest with an Elevated Road.

The Cotton Crop Reported to Be Much Inferior to That of Last Year.

A Western Sheep-Man Fleeced Out of $2,500 by an Agreeable Young Stranger.

Miss Patti Appears at the Academy of Music in "La Gazza Ladra."

GEN. SHERMAN.

GO GOVERNMENT RECEPTIONS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—[Special.]—Gen. William T. Sherman and the members of the Grand Army of the Republic of this city in the fantastic assemblage-room on the first floor this evening and had a pleasant time with them. A brass band added to the enthusiasm of the greetings extending to the General to a series of military airs. Gen. S. S. Burdett presided. Over 500 Grand Army men were present.

Gen. Sherman appeared in the hall at 9:30 o'clock, accompanied by several friends. A thousand veterans sprang to their feet and gave vent to a cheer which shook the walls of the room. This was repeated again and again, while the band struggled in vain to make a noise that could be heard above the din of human voices. Gen. Burdett welcomed a few words of welcome to the distinguished guest, and Gen. Sherman rose, drew his hands deep into his pockets, and made a speech to the boys which was interrupted at almost every sentence with demonstrations of applause.

GEN. SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

Gen. Sherman said:

[Here follows a long speech, which we forbear to publish for lack of room. Suffice it to say that the General, in his usual happy vein, spoke for about half an hour, and the veterans, joining in the chorus, every few moments, sent out to the night air the familiar strains of "John Brown's Body," "Marching Through Georgia," "Hail Columbia," "The Star-Spangled Banner," and other patriotic airs. Gen. Sherman then took his departure, and the General Committee of Arrangements, with the Chief of the Staff, Gen. Burdett, and Gen. Sharpe, remained behind to discuss the plans for the reception and parade of the veterans on Thursday next.

THE CHARITY BALL.

[Here follows a long report of the Charity Ball, which we forbear to publish for lack of room. Suffice it to say that the ball was a success, and that the net proceeds will be $20,000.]

THE GRAND JURY.

[Here follows a report of the proceedings of the Grand Jury, which we forbear to publish for lack of room. Suffice it to say that the Grand Jury has found indictments against Jacob Sharp, Jay Gould, Russell Sage, and others, for bribery.]

THE CROTON WATER.

[Here follows a report of the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen, which we forbear to publish for lack of room. Suffice it to say that the Board has decided to sell the Croton water-rights to the Manhattan Company for $2,500,000.]

THE CITY DEBT.

[Here follows a report of the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen, which we forbear to publish for lack of room. Suffice it to say that the Board has decided to issue $1,000,000 of bonds to pay the floating debt of the city.]

THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY.

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PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURS

FOREIGN.

...ual Visit of the Prince of Wales to Ireland—Lord Lorne.

...ublin Business Transacted with the Most Relentless Severity.

...ondon's New Lord Mayor Installed with the Usual Pomp and Parade.

The Mansion House Banquet—Premier Gladstone's Speech.

...ome Rulers Not Taxation Without Representation in Tyranny—The Tamplin Affair.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE WAR IN TONQUIN.

JAMAICA.

LORD MAYOR'S LOYAL MAYOR.

JAMAICA.

DISTURBANCES.

THE WAR IN TONQUIN.

BEYOND THE SEA.

ITALY.

FIRE.

CABLE NOTES.

THE WEATHER.

LATHAM.

GERMANY.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE.

FIRE AT EARLVILLE, ILL.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

Explosion of the Boiler of the A. M. Thompson Off Ward's Island.

Four Persons, Including the Captain and His Wife, Instantly Killed.

Three Members of the Crew Taken to the Hospital Badly Wounded.

SHOT BY A BURGLAR.

ARRIVAL OF THE GALLIA.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A. BISHOP & CO.,

156 STATE STREET,

Ask attention to their unrivalled stock of

FINE FURS

Embracing Seal, Otter, and Mink Sacques, Dolmans, and Ulsters; Satin, Silk, and Sicilian Fur-Lined and Plush Garments,

LATEST STYLES,

Of their own direct importation and manufacture.

NOW READY.

THE SONG BOUQUET.

224 Pages. Size 10x12 1/2 inches.
Elegant Illuminated Title in Five Colors.
Large Clear Music Type, Same as Sheet Music.
Every Song Complete and Unabridged.
Everything New, no old or worn-out songs.
Nothing Like It Ever Before Published.

75 Cents. SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS. 75 Cents.

THE SONG BOUQUET

A PRESCRIPTION FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Certain luxuries, rational, and, most agreeable of all, no frugal economy. By complying with the following suggestions all the symptoms of Dyspepsia, such as distress of stomach, heartburn, nausea, dizziness, headache, sick headache, heartburn, etc., etc., will disappear, the sufferer will again be cheerful, able to fulfill his duties and to enjoy life. Thousands have been profited already, and many thousands more can be made happy also. Now for the prescriptions:

Breakfast—A slice or two of toast or oatmeal or cracked wheat, a cup of coffee or tea (if desired), and a glass of Arend's Kumyss.

Dinner—A moderate piece of lean beef or mutton, a small potato or two, a little bread, and a glass of Arend's Kumyss.

Supper—To mild food whatever, simply one or two glasses of Arend's Kumyss. A glass of Kumyss may also be taken on retiring. Most people sleep better on it.

Though this regimen of diet may seem exact to such as are in the habit of satisfying their appetites and disregarding between appetite and hunger, yet scientific investigation and experience have proved that it is sufficient for all but local ailments. With above diet the dyspeptic grows fleshy, ruddy, hearty, whereas on a richer diet he stays poor, weak, and sickly. One week's trial will tell the story and prove the logic of above suggestions. If you do not know what Arend's Kumyss is you can have a treatise thereon mailed to you, gratis, by addressing

A. AREND, Chemist,
Wabash-av., cor. 19th-st., Chicago.

A TRIUMPH OF SKILL.

Dr. Price's SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Prepared from Select Fruits. That yields the finest Flavor. Have been used for years, Become The Standard Flavoring Extracts. Three of Greatest Strength. Three of such Perfect Purity. Always certain to impart to Cakes, Puddings, Sauces, the natural Flavor of the Fruit.

MANUFACTURED BY
STEELE & PRICE,
Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo.,
Makers of Cleveland's Superior Baking Powder.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

"PLAIDS!"

The Great Demand at Last Supplied.

100 Pcs. OPENED TODAY

"All Styles, All Colors,"

And notwithstanding the additional expense of getting them, we shall still continue the sale at

Popular Prices,

$1.00 to $1.50.

This is the only perfect line of Plaids to be found in the West, and equal to any in the United States.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Electricity and Magnetism Combined in Dr. Horn's Electro-Magnetic Belt.

The Genius of Plymouth Church Cured.

ALL IS WELL AND SUCCESSFUL

AREND'S KUMYSS.

PURE UNCOLORED TEAS

We Sell at One Small Profit for Cash.

JAPAN.

Gunpowder or Young Hyson.

OOLONG.

ENGLISH BREAKFAST.

MIXED.

Remember our Tea that Tries are as fine as any you can buy anywhere.

HICKSON'S CASH GROCERY HOUSE,

113 East Madison-st.,
Between Clark & Dearborn-sts., Chicago.

OAKLAWN FARM,
The Greatest Importing and Breeding Establishment in the World.
PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSES
WORTH $2,000,000.00
Visitors welcome. Open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.
St. M. DELAHAYE & SON,
Wayne, Dupage Co., Illinois.

CHAPOTEAUT'S
WINE OF PEPTONE.

PERRINS'

MEN'S PIQUÉ KID
GLOVES,

THE BEST FOR FIT AND WEAR.
This is the Button.

PAPILLON COUGH CURE

Office Fixtures

RAILROADS.

The Illinois Central Declines to Adopt the New System of Standard Time.

Its Example Generally Followed by the Other Roads in This City.

Arrangements Completed for a Fast Through Freight Between New York and Chicago.

Statement of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago to the Illinois Commissioners.

Withdrawal of the Northern Pacific from California Business—East-Bound Freight Rates.

The Illinois Central Declines Not to Adopt the New Standard Times.

The silence to solicitude manifest from for long time on all the railroads in this country on and after Nov. 18, although passed at the late Time Table Convention in this city by a unanimous vote, will not be generally adopted by the Western roads, several of them having come to the conclusion that to adopt the new standard time at present would subject them to much annoyance and inconvenience.

The Illinois Central has actually decided not to adopt the new standard time for the present, but is now arranging new time-tables to which trains between Chicago and Cairo are run on Chicago time, between Cairo and New Orleans on New Orleans time, and on the Iowa Division on Dubuque time. General Superintendent Jeffrey states that the reason he has decided not to adopt standard time is because it runs a large number of accidents under the time of which cannot well be changed or run on the City of Chicago schools to best time, because some of the suburban passengers would not be able to discriminate between Chicago time and standard, sometimes a half hour would make trains, and to make the change of the operators time, but to connect on that, and to change the time of freight trains and not of passenger trains, and to make the change of schedules and time-tables not agreeable to their patrons, because that to run the new standard time would be very inconvenient to the new delivery and receiving of freight, and because it would be very inconvenient to the public to change the time of their trains. The officials of the Illinois Central also state that they had not yet definitely decided whether they would adopt the new standard time for their road or not. There was a difference of opinion among the various roads that were desirous of adopting the new standard time for the change should be effected, and until there is some general understanding there would not any road feel disposed to do the change. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy is also still undecided whether it will adopt the new standard time or not. It is probable that the change will not be made before Dec. 1, but there may be at a later time. All depends upon the action of the other roads.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul has also decided not to make the change at present.

The Chicago & Northwestern has the question of making the change still under consideration, and the indications are that it will follow the example of the Illinois Central and continue to run its trains on Chicago time, although it has decided to adopt the new standard time.

The new Western road in this city which has definitely decided to change its time in accordance with the plans of the Time Table Convention is the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. This road is now preparing new time-tables corresponding with the standard meridian time, which will probably take effect Dec. 1. The company will adopt the change as early as possible in order to have the new time-tables in force before the change of time by the other roads. The change will not necessitate a rearrangement in the running of trains, it will merely involve a change of the standard time.

The Michigan Central has not yet decided what to do, and as in the case of many roads no definite action will be taken in the matter until the change is made by the majority of the roads. The officials of the Michigan Central say

LAKE MARINE.

Nothing Can Move Ice Until the Grain Fleet Will Go into Winter Quarters.

Rate in Lumber Freights from Saginaw Forges—Sinking a Wrecked Steamer.

Sailing Day Abandoned by the Commissioners of a Nautical Nature.

Sales Steamers and Charters.

SMOKE-PREVENTION.

The Question of "Consuming" Smoke Apparently Done Away With.

And the Problem of Preventing Practically Solved by an Experimental Engineer.

Town Made in the Presence of Competent Judges to the Test and to the Last.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

DEADWOOD DOMAIN.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

FOILED THE DETECTIVES.

PIANOS!

Largest stock in the city of Grands, Uprights, and Squares. Sole makes—DECKER BROS., HAINES, MATHUSHEK, SIMPSON, STORY & CAMP. Also hundreds of ESTEY and STORY & CAMP ORGANS. Cash or easy monthly payments. Instruments rented and rentals applied on purchase. Cash and time buyers will save money by inspecting our stock.

STORY & CAMP,
188 & 190 STATE-ST.

Ladies

Do you want a pure, blooming Complexion? If so, a few applications of Hagan's MAGNOLIA BALM will make it so in your home's own work. It does away with Sunburn, Redness, Pimples, Blotches, and all diseases and imperfections of the skin. It overcomes the flushed appearance of heat, fatigue and excitement. It makes a lady of FORTY appear but TWENTY; and so natural, genuine, and perfect are its effects, that it is impossible to detect its application.

GOSS, A GOSLOFF'S
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM
Col. Keith Goshen,
Nadem Kyers,
The Sioux Indians,
The Burmese Princess,
The Beautiful Petite Albino Girl.

ROLLO'S THEATRE.
Union Square Theatre Company,
FRENCH FLATS.
A COMEDY IN FOUR STORIES.

GOSS, A GOSLOFF'S
WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
MILLIE CHRISTINE,
THE TWO-HEADED LADY.
The Pacific, Fayrestone Sisters,
Isaac W. Scraggin,
The White Bear,
The Dusky Sarrugia.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
First Regiment Infantry.
AN ORCHESTRAL
Promenade Concerts

ROLLO'S THEATRE.
MACCABE TWICE TODAY.
MACCABE
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
SOTHERN!
"DAVID GARRICK."
"A DESPERATE FIX."
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
A HOOP OF GOLD.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
BOSTON
IDEAL OPERA COMPANY

ROLLO'S THEATRE.
DION BOUCICAULT,
THE SHAUCHRAUN!
SHELLY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Fay Templeton Opera Comp'y.
Today at 2 ..... "Dixie."
Tonight at 8 ..... "Sancho."

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
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Victor Cross and Menagerie.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Event of the Holiday Season.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Col. E. W. Hart, of Ogden Mo., is at the Palmer.

Judge O. P. Shiras, of Dubuque, Ia., is at the Palmer.

Gen. John T. Averill, of St. Paul, is at the Grand Pacific.

Chas. O. W. Bold, Fourth Cavalry, U. S. A., is at the Leland.

Rather, A. H. Lindsell, of Pawtucket, R. I., is at the Grand Pacific.

H. H. Cartmell, M. P., of Compton, Canada, are at the Grand Pacific.

Hugh A. Ferguson and F. Norton Hovey, of Lowell, Mass., are at the Leland.

F. E. Hinkinbon, of North Bend, Ind., and Isaac Cook, of Boston, Mass., are at the Sherman.

F. Asmis, of Paris, France, and Hugh Gilmore, of Amsterdam, Holland, are at the Grand Pacific.

Charles Harvey, formerly a Chicago artist, has the finest room a contractor in St. Joseph, Mo., has in the city exhibit.

F. C. Bellows, of Galveston; S. T. C. S. Fairleigh, of Chicago, Ill., and W. H. Bowers, of Boston, Mass., are at the Tremont.

P. Angeon, of Paris, France; Percy Thorpe, of London, Eng., and Hugh Sandilli, of Glasgow, Scotland, are at the Palmer.

The Illinois State Board of Canal Commissioners were at the Sherman yesterday, but left last evening. They will return next Monday morning.

IN GENERAL.

Yesterday the North Division Street Railway Company paid to the City Collector $1,000 of its quarterly license, the amount of which is $4,000.

The managers of the Home of the Friendless in Chicago, Ill., are to give a charity ball this week for the benefit of the institution, and 2,000 tickets have been asked to furnish the guests, which is all.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Sergeant Upshur Chapman, Signal Service officer at the Chicago Board of Trade, was as follows: 7 a. m., 42 deg.; 10 a. m., 51 deg.; 2 p. m., 56 deg.; 6 p. m., 51 deg.; 10 p. m., 47 deg. Maximum, 57 deg.; minimum, 42 deg.; mean, 49 deg.

The Fourteenth West Street train that ran last evening and struck Wilson & Co.'s Packing-House was in charge of Conductor Hall, and not Conductor Crowley, as reported yesterday morning.

The gate-house to the Fullerton avenue pier has been raised about two feet above the water, and it will probably cost about $1,000 to repair them. The damage will not interfere with the work of the crib, and will be repaired at once at the lowest figure.

Forty patients were treated in the Chicago Society for Women and Children during the month, 30 in the Dispensary and thirty outside. The money expended amounted to $30, nine pairs of feet in large quantities, socks, hose, shoes, and vegetables were received at the Society.

The Coroner's jury in the case of J. C. Perkins, of No. 1001 Harrison street, who was killed by the train accident at Forty-fourth avenue, rendered a verdict yesterday morning, exonerating the conductor, Edward O. Hall, from all blame, the jury to "good and sufficient law."

Under the head of memoranda in yesterday's TRIBUNE a statement was made that an unknown woman would be sold at the sale of the personal property of the late Sheriff Matson. Such a sale was not advertised. This is one of the many false rumors set afloat by some evil-disposed persons. The sale was conducted by the Deputy Sheriffs in charge of the matter, and was in no way connected with the sale and order.

The Princess of Wu Auctioneer sale will open at No. 69 Dearborn street. It was decided to engage the hall to avoid the moving and having done for an indefinite period. The auctioneers have decided to hold daily sales at the Princess of Wu Auction Rooms, No. 69 Dearborn street, and will open on Monday, Nov. 16, with a full line of fine goods, and also continue the sale of the Princess of Wu Auction Rooms, No. 69 Dearborn street, on the evening of Nov. 16.

Prof. John Fraser, A. M., of the Chicago University, delivered the last lecture in the Sunday course of Chicago Athenæum courses on "English Literature," in Music Hall, Sunday afternoon. Subject: Keats, poetry, and Keats' poetry. The evening lecture was delivered by Prof. Fraser on "English Literature from Chaucer to Longfellow" for the benefit of the Athenæum, in a crowded audience. The subject was: Dr. Holmes' poetry and Longfellow's poetry and Holmes' poetry.

Julia Black was arraigned at the Criminal Court yesterday morning for disorderly conduct, she having been arrested for giving plate lotty a manufacturer at No. 242 State street. It is alleged that on the night of the 5th inst. she entered the store and refused to leave when asked to do so by the proprietor. She was fined $100 and committed to the County Jail for thirty days.

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The Geological students residing in Chicago and vicinity were invited a reception last evening by the members of the Young Men's Christian Association, in Farwell Hall. Among the guests were Professor Shelby, of the Geological Department of the University of Chicago; Professor Worthen, of the Illinois Geological Survey; Professor Bradley, of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, and many other well-known scientific men. The evening was spent in a very pleasant manner by all present.

At 4:30 o'clock last evening Alexander Abbott and Hugh Lamb were run over and killed at Bridgeport, near Stephen's place by a coal-train on the Louisville Short Line, which, it is said, they were trying to board. Abbott was 21 years of age, and lived with his parents at No. 1,000 Thirty-first street. Lamb was 20 years of age, and lived with his parents at No. 1,000 Thirty-first street. Both were employed by the Louisville Short Line Company. Coroner Hoffman was notified of the accident, and will hold an inquest.

Francis T. Milligan filed a petition in the Probate Court for the appointment of a conservator of the estate of Francis C. Milligan, stating that said Milligan has a spendthrift, and by such habits is wasting his property, and is liable to become a charge upon his children. The petitioner is a son of the said Milligan, and is one of his heirs. The estate consists of personal property, and is valued at $5,000. The petitioner asks that he be appointed conservator of the estate of his father, and that he be allowed to manage his property. The petition will be heard on Nov. 20.

A joint meeting of the Land Leagues of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards was held in the basement of the Catholic Library, corner of Van street and Centre avenue, last evening, to listen to addresses by Chicago Democrats. Mr. Hoy, of the Seventeenth Ward League, presided, and introduced Mr. Bonfield, who spoke on the Irish question. He referred to the Irish Parliamentary party, and said that the Irish people were not satisfied with the present Government, and that they would not be satisfied with anything short of Home Rule. He said that the Irish people were not satisfied with the present Government, and that they would not be satisfied with anything short of Home Rule. He said that the Irish people were not satisfied with the present Government, and that they would not be satisfied with anything short of Home Rule.

A certain man [illegible] a document today advertising for sale at No. 69 Dearborn street. The document is signed by [illegible] and purports to be a [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the

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The Middle Kingdom.

"The Middle Kingdom" has for many years held the first place among books upon China and the Chinese. Its author, the Rev. Dr. S. Wells Williams, who for many years was a resident of China—first as a missionary and afterward as the Secretary of the American Embassy at Pekin, is in every way more than the first writer of his book was found. It appears now in large and excellent, clothbound in gray, and bringing down to the year 1883. The subject of which it treats is one that always has a mysterious interest for the public—but, if the views which Dr. Williams has formed of the changes that is taking place in the Chinese mind are correct, there is nothing interesting in the world's outlook which we at the present moment need to look at more closely than the condition of China.

During the last thirty-five years, says Dr. Williams, China has made a singular advance than in any 100 years previously. It is the very movement halted now. China is now passing through a transformation which will end forever the period of isolation, close and prudent policies to which foreign powers have for thousands of years belonged to themselves, and which we, with our more active habits, have come to consider and look upon as their lasting mode. "Whatever is to come for the Chinese," our author says, "it is certain that the country has passed its period of quietude."

A China in motion, instead of the China at rest that we have been used to think of—a China of progress, instead of a China of arrested development—a China of surprising progress, instead of the stay-at-home China of tradition we have—would be a vast fact in the lands of eastern life, involving commerce, and probably revolutionizing, as rapid and novel that the whole world appears to owing to new into them. Such political movement that would be far greater than the most tremendous political convulsion in Europe. Though Dr. Williams cannot confirm to foresee forever lines of action, he makes it very plain that we see that China is moving, while the rest of the world that have prevented sudden. The action is already a reformed, and is about to assume a modern guise. Until the signs of the new era in China is the case that prevented the entire life of Confucius, subject the emergence of a new strength and activity at the same time of a national prosperity surprising all the little local presumption that need surprise to a reader of this. Under the new regime the central administration has authority increased to authority among the provincial rulers, and more than ever to previous years has command in materials control over their communities." It was ever this very point that Europe underestimated itself and entered the modern era.

The true relationship and the outer commerce of China with the rest of the world are giving the Chinese proper position of trade, entering to territory, different altogether, and carrying other peoples which are studying the people from their literary, commerce to growing. "Does colonists, geography, and manufactures will be introduced," an interesting subject to related to show that, though the Chinese have exactly united from Governments, they do as well that they may introduce them to their own and to their own uses. In a Non-Confu ucii, to say, as some of the officers of the south, the north come up of land to diminish the cost of getting coal from the mines to the sea—it was carried on to the time of the mines of coal, and mines so as to reduce the price to the people. Dr. Williams suggested a railroad as the best plan for the Pekin coal, the work from the mines, and bringing for a gifting system, after listening to the plan, the Emperor said, "Let the Board of Revenue and Public Works consider this matter." (Railroads are coming to China.)

The Chinese are slowly to our culture and to be by any means to regard to change that they will not examine their own methods for their own. They are manufacturers have introduced during the present century, Russia, Japan, and Formosa from a Chinese point of view, and they have brought back with them many useful ideas and methods, with the exception of gunpowder, which was invented by the Chinese. Chemistry, Engineering, and Navigation have been studied by them, and their progress in these sciences is surprising. The natives of Formosa, who were visited by Dr. Williams, are described as "a people of great energy and enterprise, and of considerable intelligence." They are also "a people of great energy and enterprise, and of considerable intelligence." They are also "a people of great energy and enterprise, and of considerable intelligence." They are also

AGRICULTURE.

Influence of Color on the Bodily Comfort of Animals.

Growth and Condition of the Cattle Interests in the Indian Territory.

The Parasite Which is Disturbing the Peace of Western Sheepmasters.

Evergreen Millet, and Its Alleged Value as a Forage Plant.

Items Gleaned for the Farmer and the Live-Stock Breeder and Feeder.

LIVE STOCK.

Influence of Color upon Bodily Comfort and Vitality.

[illegible] experiments recently made by Dr. Edgar Dorr may be something which will be of interest to the reckless and the farmer. The former found a distinctive color for his hair oil and then surrounded it successively with envelopes of wool, buckskin, silk, cotton, and linen, and observed regularly the rise of heat to a specified time to find the difference did not exceed 1 or 2 per cent. The color of the envelopes material seemed to make no difference to the results. But the absorption of the sun's heat, when the cylinder was successively enveloped in linen, cotton, flannel, and silk, was increased in the proportions indicated by the numbers 60, 125, 150, and 180. The influence of color was most greater with woolen goods to bound the relative numbers to be—white, 100; snow-white, 140; ivories, 150; bright green, 160; dark green, 180; Turkey red, 190; bright blue, 190; black, 200.

In the course of the experiments it was found that shutting the rays, white rays, out for five hours increased the loss of heat by only 3 to 4 per cent; but shutting the envelopes of buckskin, flannel, and woolen cloth reduced it by 10, 15 and even 20 per cent. It has been stated that a white shirt absorbs by evaporation more than twice as much water as a black one. The [illegible] here is that the latter is better adapted to the [illegible] of the [illegible] to the [illegible] of the [illegible] to the [illegible] of the [illegible]

PROHIBITION.

"The Tribune's" Canvass of the Iowa Legislature on the Question.

Concrete Testimony by Statute Likely to Fail by a Few Votes.

The Old Amendment Dead and Buried and Resubmission Practically Impossible.

An Interesting Collection of Letters from Members on Both Sides of the Fight.

Indications All Along the Line that High License Will Yet Come to the Front in Iowa.

GAUGING THE TIDE.

THE TRIBUNE, with a view of ascertaining the sentiments of the members of the next Iowa General Assembly, which meets early in January on the question of prohibition, recently addressed a circular letter to each of the 150 members who will compose that body requesting their views on the following points:

1. Do you consider the amendment now in force a binding law in spite of the adverse decision of the Supreme Court?

2. Do you favor the submission of a new amendment?

3. Do you favor restrictive provisions to the present law?

In sending out these circulars THE TRIBUNE objected that the answers would be printed or not, as the members might desire, and that their names would not be used if they so requested. Quite a number of the recipients availed themselves of this privilege of stating their views with the distinct understanding that their names were not to be used—some on grounds of popularity, others because of a dislike to what they chose to call newspaper interests, others presumably for fear of antagonizing some of their constituents, and still others perhaps in order not to compromise general sentiment in which they might be interested at the coming session in contesting or advancing the views of their fellow-members on this question of prohibition. This manifestation of modesty was not confined to the members of any one party, but was shared in about equal proportion by Republicans, though as far as could be ascertained at least some of these (all Republicans believed, by Democrats who are not altogether as enthusiastic for license as they were before the) 6 saw in Councilmen Who ran in some districts as Prohibitionists, 11 others as "anti-law-and-order" men, and others and everywhere as opponents of the Republican party, will be eager to fight anything it might propose. Others opposed themselves boldly and without reserve, and gave full permission not only to print their views, but their names in connection therewith. Still others did not answer at all. Several seem to have left home the moment they found they were elected and have been away ever since. Twenty-four responded to the circulars, which were forwarded to them from their home post-offices, in some where the members themselves did not respond. THE TRIBUNE ascertained through its correspondents and otherwise their known position on the question, as exhibited by their private conversation or their public records. In this way THE TRIBUNE has obtained a reasonably accurate view of the situation as it exists, which it herewith presents to the country, together with a tabulated statement of the results of the canvass.

OTIS LETTER.

Evidence that will not attract to stock room stoves.

From the answers received from members who have nothing to conceal on this question, and who have given full permission to publish what they say, THE TRIBUNE selects several samples, cutting them to which the writers give merely a consecutive number. The letters following their names indicate the members' politics. The samples are as follows:

SENATOR ELLSWORTH, R.

1. I do not.
2. There has so much been before the people, that I don't think the proposition will be before the next session.
3. Yes.

SENATOR RICHARDS, R.

1. That being purely a legal question I shall not give an opinion except as above.
2. Yes, relating to the time as now to work.
3. Yes.

SENATOR CLARK, R.

1. I don't know.
2. I would if our people demanded it.
3. No.

SENATOR SCOTT, R.

1. That is impossible. It may be construed by a future decision.
2. I will vote that it do a matter of notice. I think it is best not to, but if considered will vote for it.
3. I favor a penalty that will secure. My preference I express any settings to be used as a barrier to the drunk. I have nothing to counsel, but on the whole may differ as to the best means to obtain the ends I will accept that part of the law as accomplished.

SENATOR COLVIN, R.

1. Yes, some measure.
2. Am indifferent. If a favored prohibition law does not secure, as has never been done, I would vote for submission, otherwise not.
3. Yes, I do not.

You ask us clearly to meet each one of this on your own views, and I am entirely willing you should see my views in whatever manner. THE TRIBUNE'S position in the matter is not new. If the friends of the platform, the candidates on that ticket and the speakers, and there is all, stand on hustings, practice the prohibitory idea ground. Whether popular or unpopular, I favor measure to speak our sentiments. I favor that and advocate consistency, but believe practicable legislation and implementable.

SENATOR BRADSHAW, R.

1. I certainly do not. I believe the decision between an idea to secure the jurisdictional ground, but it was meant and the measure will meet popular favor.
2. If in a matter of indifference, if the legislature deem that the majority demand different provisions.
3. Yes, except I to the will of the people and believe it to be true principle of legislation.

SENATOR BYERS, R.

1. To a legal point, not personal one. I believe in the jurisdiction of the decision.
2. Am willing to vote that the question be submitted to the people.
3. Yes, adding to it strong as can be made.

SENATOR CLARK, R.

1. If should be suspended. It may be reversed by a future decision.
2. I will vote upon it. As a matter of action, I think it is best not to, but if considered will vote for it.
3. I favor a penalty that will secure. My preference I express any settings to be used as a barrier to the drunk. I have nothing to counsel, but on the whole may differ as to the best means to obtain the ends I will accept that part of the law as accomplished.

SENATOR COLVIN, R.

1. Yes, some measure.
2. Am indifferent. If a favored prohibition law does not secure, as has never been done, I would vote for submission, otherwise not.
3. Yes, I do not.

You ask us clearly to meet each one of this on your own views, and I am entirely willing you should see my views in whatever manner. THE TRIBUNE'S position in the matter is not new. If the friends of the platform, the candidates on that ticket and the speakers, and there is all, stand on hustings, practice the prohibitory idea ground. Whether popular or unpopular, I favor measure to speak our sentiments. I favor that and advocate consistency, but believe practicable legislation and implementable.

SENATOR BRADSHAW, R.

1. I certainly do not. I believe the decision between an idea to secure the jurisdictional ground, but it was meant and the measure will meet popular favor.
2. If in a matter of indifference, if the legislature deem that the majority demand different provisions.
3. Yes, except I to the will of the people and believe it to be true principle of legislation.

SENATOR BYERS, R.

1. To a legal point, not personal one. I believe in the jurisdiction of the decision.
2. Am willing to vote that the question be submitted to the people.
3. Yes, adding to it strong as can be made.

SENATOR ELLSWORTH, R.

1. That being purely a legal question I shall not give an opinion except as above.
2. Yes, relating to the time as now to work.
3. Yes.

SENATOR RICHARDS, R.

1. I do not.
2. There has so much been before the people, that I don't think the proposition will be before the next session.
3. Yes.

SENATOR CLARK, R.

1. I don't know.
2. I would if our people demanded it.
3. No.

SENATOR SCOTT, R.

1. That is impossible. It may be construed by a future decision.
2. I will vote upon it. As a matter of action, I think it is best not to, but if considered will vote for it.
3. I favor a penalty that will secure. My preference I express any settings to be used as a barrier to the drunk. I have nothing to counsel, but on the whole may differ as to the best means to obtain the ends I will accept that part of the law as accomplished.

SENATOR COLVIN, R.

1. Yes, some measure.
2. Am indifferent. If a favored prohibition law does not secure, as has never been done, I would vote for submission, otherwise not.
3. Yes, I do not.

You are doing a good thing. I am sorry I cannot be with you. I am in favor of a prohibitory amendment, and will vote for it. Before the Supreme Court decided it unconstitutional, I was in favor of a prohibitory law. I am in favor of a prohibitory law. I am in favor of a prohibitory law. I am in favor of a prohibitory law.

SENATOR BYERS, R.

1. To a legal point, not personal one. I believe in the jurisdiction of the decision.
2. Am willing to vote that the question be submitted to the people.
3. Yes, adding to it strong as can be made.

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SENATOR COLVIN, R.

1. Yes, some measure.
2. Am indifferent. If a favored prohibition law does not secure, as has never been done, I would vote for submission, otherwise not.
3. Yes, I do not.

You are doing a good thing. I am sorry I cannot be with you. I am

MARTIN LUTHER.

Review of the Life and Labors of the Great Leader of the Reformation.

The Doctrine of the Christian World Changed by a Clearer Stroke of Lightning.

Luther's Progress from Law to Theology and from the Cloister to the Pulpit.

A Visit to Rome Which Divided the Power of Catholicism with the Protestant Faith.

Luther as a Reformer on Secular Fields—His Influence on His Times.

How He Is Looked upon by German Theologians, Historians, and Poets.

I.

Four hundred years ago Martin Luther, the greatest of the Protestant reformers of the sixteenth century, was born at Eisleben, a town of Prussian Saxony. His father, Hans or John Luder, or Luther—the name is the same as Lutherlinger—a miner according to the majority of the authorities, including the latest, Von Zeller Hartlin and James Anthony Froude. The Encyclopædia Britannica makes Luther "a shoemaker by trade" at Mohra, in the heart of the Thuringian forest, and states that he went to Eisleben to work as a miner. Martin himself says upon the authority of Spangler in his "History of the Reformation," "My father was a poor woodcutter." Here was to battle circumstances, and belonged to a family of peasants. "I am a peasant's son. Father, grandfather, great-grandfather were all peasants," wrote Martin. His mother, one Margaret Lindemann, was, according to the authors, who generally have her, a woman of exemplary virtue, and was particularly esteemed in the town of its birth. Martin was the eldest of seven children. Six months after his birth his father moved the family to Mansfeld, a few miles distant, to a region on the slopes of the Harz Mountains. Here Hans prospered and, steadily rising, became director of two melting furnaces. He was regular habits and strict attention to business (a product) won the esteem of his neighbors. In 1491 he became one of the four elected aldermen. He was a God-fearing man, and made it a practice to offer earnestly at the bedside of his children. He answered an appeal which was subscribed to like to his priest, and believed that neighbors assisted the healing of a good life. He had a passion for books and they afforded him much pleasure.

Martin was sent early to the village school, but his recollections of it is after years were of a painful description. According to his own account the schoolmasters of the district were pedants and tyrants. He characterized the schools as "little hells." So long as he remained at school he was subject daily to a series of injunctions and restrictions, which were the tortures of his young life. He was taught to read and write, and acquired a slight knowledge of elementary Latin. At 14 he was sent to a school at Magdeburg. As he must have exhibited something more than ordinary aptitude to induce his parents to make so expensive an experiment, for a poor man he was removed to a school of like standing at Eisenach. Here he was taught thoroughly, and his later beginning to suggest that he ought to think for himself was asserted in act. About his first thought with him was the source of faith, worship, and duty to find as he had been instructed to it. The proximate and supposed immediate to his doubting intellect were. What was God and what was it that God required from us? There were, of course, the impressions of his home experiences and there were the conclusions he was rapidly acquiring from the study of books. But life at the Eisenach school was on the whole a happy one. He is described as being here a merry, light-hearted youth, with a passion for German proverbs, stories, and popular songs. He mingled much with gentler affection, and actually contributed to the cost of his education to stop the carols from door to door at eight with seven or eight companions. "Alack," he said in after years, "it is a gift and present of God and not of man. It drives away the devil and makes people joyous. Through it one forgets all wrath, impurity, unchastity, and other vices. After theology I give to music the next place and the highest honor."

Martin's enjoyment as a scholar was evidently very rapid, so much so that his father derived great satisfaction from it. Choosing for his son the profession of law, he sent him when he was 18 years old to the university at Erfurt, which was then the best in Germany, that is, eight years] classic for that learned vocation. He spent through the usual studies in the classics and the sciences, and took the degree of Master of Philosophy with marked distinction in 1505, when he was 21 years of age. Previous to this, however, he discovered by accident in the university library a Latin Bible. He, perusing it he found to his astonishment that it contained more Gospels and Epistles than the Lectionaries. This revelation was to him as a new religious treasure, and opened to him additional stores of wisdom and regulated of life.

After obtaining his degree and to the consternation of his family he [illegible] to enter the monastery of the Augustine Eremites. It can be imagined with what pride and fullness of heart the father looked upon the preaching of his son. What a social and home he must have had, and what earnest intentions he must have devoted to confirm his decision to the studies as to departure for Erfurt. But his entire journey bears a to all probability the turning point in his life. Overtaken by a storm the lightning struck the ground before his horse's feet, and, being scared of himself, he fell. A prayer to Heaven for help instantly sprung to his lips, and, as a vow suffering, he vowed to become a monk. In his own words, and that he pronounced here [illegible] and solemnly in Heaven to fulfill [illegible] sentence). So that the religious feeling for salvation were incumbent to fill overwhelmed. Arriving at Erfurt he announced [illegible] and from his friends and fellow-students and sought and found admission to the Augustinian Monastery to that town. The duties were not [illegible], on the contrary, they seemed entirely on class. In order to break down any pride that might have been innocent in the young Luther he engaged in the menial offices of the house, and was only the cross "with a heavy heart" to solicit charity. He, however, performed all his duties with [illegible] and refused upon himself the most severe penances. Three years of his life were spent there a period of special interest and mature significance. The precise duties of the time are recorded to a thorough study of the Bible and of Augustine, resulting in the conviction to be borne to a thorough knowledge of the doctrine of the Scriptures of [illegible] through the [illegible] which was ultimately to [illegible] and support him on the various occasions of extreme timidity in the great battle against the dignity and authority of the Papal power.

In the year 1507 Martin was ordained a priest. The Elector Frederick the Wise had lately founded a university at Wittenberg, an important town on the Elbe, afterwards known as "The cradle of the Reformation," and of which place Staupitz was then head a student. The Lectureship had an official term then, and the Vicar-General of the order, Peter Staupitz, transferred Luther thither. He became a teacher in the new university, and began to lecture on dialectics and physics, but he which also that education in the study of the sciences, nature, and attributes of God, and of man's relation to Him. In a consequence Luther became a Bachelor of Theology in 1508, and then began to lecture on the Holy Scriptures. He made a marvelous impression on his hearers, and the novelty of its opinions soon began to excite attention. Besides lecturing to [illegible] preaching, and [illegible] to views to a more extended [illegible], creating a still greater influence. His language possessed such force and fruit that, according to Melanchthon, his words were "more out on his lips, but to his soul."

II.

The affairs of the Augustinian Order in [illegible] necessitated the sending of two of the brethren from the cloisters to Rome, and Luther was one of those selected for the undertaking. It took six weeks to perform the journey, the entire distance being accomplished on foot. Reflective hours on the way were relied upon for food and lodging. Luther's anticipations were [illegible] that he would fall in Rome, at once, the living hell, the crowning to pave of the "City of Seven Hills" to, to a pure of heathen. Many times in his [illegible] there was a repetition of the [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] administrable, with reference and the [illegible] to the [illegible] rights to the parish parsonage [illegible] upon them. The Luther found, to his utter disappointment, that he was not in a Christian city, for there was [illegible] on a scale of [illegible]. The influence of Alexander VI and the Borgias was still the subject of [illegible] talk in the streets and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Financial.

Parties desiring to BUY or SELL FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS, or CHICAGO LOCAL STOCKS or BONDS, will find it to their advantage to correspond with us, as the large business we transact in the above entitles us to promptly furnish quotations as LOWEST, or find ready sale for those they may wish to dispose of.

We interpose money on Securities left with us for sale. We pay interest on Money left with us awaiting investment.

EDWARD L. BREWSTER & CO.
BANKERS & BROKERS,
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BANKING HOUSE OF
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THE PETROLEUM MARKET AND THE OIL FIELD.

A pamphlet containing full information on this subject, with statistical tables, etc., will be forwarded upon application to
WATSON & GIBSON,
Commission Brokers,
35 Broadway, N. Y.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following conveyances were filed for record Friday, Nov. 9:

BUILDING PERMITS.

Yesterday building permits were issued as follows:

CHICAGO HORSE MARKETS.

The following report of sales made by P. J. Berry & Co., corner of Monroe street and Michigan avenue, shows the condition of the Chicago horse market during the last week:

Description.	No.	Week's Receipts.	Price.
Fine drivers	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fine drivers	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fine drivers	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fancy drivers	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fancy drivers	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fancy drivers	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fancy drivers	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fancy drivers	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fancy drivers	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fancy drivers	2	[illegible]	[illegible]

AN EDITOR KNOCKED DOWN.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

BUSINESS.

New York Stocks Still Strong —Local Securities.

English and American Investments —The Gasoline Perils.

The Produce Markets Unsettled and Less Active—An Easier Tone in Provisions.

Wheat Weaker, with Large Scheduling—Corn Strong, Having to Force of Speculation Scarcely.

FINANCIAL.

MINING NEWS.

COMMERCIAL.

GENERAL MARKETS.

CITY COUNCIL.

BY TELEGRAPH.

HIS OWN EXECUTOR.

A Well-Known Gentleman's Philanthropy and the Commotion Caused by One of His Letters.

PLEASANT PARAGRAPHS.

DO YOU KEEP HOUSE?

Pure Sugars.

BUY FOR CASH.

Flour.

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY.

Scotch Jams and Orange Marmalade.

HICKSON'S
CASH GROCERY HOUSE,
113 East Madison-st.,
Between Clark & Dearborn-sts., Chicago.

FURS.

C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS
184 Fifth-av., New York.

Seal Skin—English Dye—Sacques

Seal Skin Dolmans and Cloaks,

Siberian Sql. Lined Cloaks

Mink Lined Cloaks

Silk and Velvet Fur-Lined Garments,

For Trimmings, of rarities and prices, Muffs, Collars, Boleros and Chatelaine, Seal Ruffs, Gloves and Caps, Fur Robes and Rugs.

St. Jacobs Oil

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Soreness, Stiff Joints, Contractions, Burns, Scalds, Frostbites, and all other bodily aches and pains.

FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

The Charles A. Vogeler Co.
Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

Health, Strength, and Vigor.

DON'T BE DECEIVED.

AMERICAN GALVANIC CO.

AYER'S Ague Cure

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

WRITERS

TOBACCO CHEWERS

A REWARD

ZOO-ZOO

CHEWING TOBACCO TO BE GIVEN AWAY!

RUPTURE.

ADAMS HOUSE,

EUROPEAN PLAN.

YOUNG'S HOTEL.

KID GLOVES

NEWBERRY.

"CUBA" FOLDING BED.

PARTIES, CLUBS, AND WEDDINGS

USE Merrick's Spool Cotton!

No. 6 cord, 500 Yards, 200 Yards.

For Machine or Hand Sewing.

ALSO

Merrick's Ready-Wound Bobbins!

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The latter are put up in packages of 100 yards each, as shown by above cut. By their use time and labor is saved, the annoyance of winding bobbins obviated, and a more perfect stitch obtained.

For sale by all the leading dry-goods houses and sewing-machine agencies.

Try it and you will use no other.

GENERAL WESTERN AGENCY,
200 FIFTH-AV., CHICAGO.

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BETTER and CHEAPER than SOAP

FOR ALL
House-Cleaning Purposes.

IT WILL CLEAN

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CUNARD LINE

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

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GREAT REDUCTION IN CABIN RATES
ONLY $60, $50, $100

ANCHOR LINE.

GLASGOW or LONDONDERRY.

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Ocean Steamships.

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STEVENS, LEADER

McFarland Retreat for the Insane,
JACKSONVILLE, ILLINOIS.

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TREATMENT OF CANCER.

DESIGNS AND PROPOSALS WANTED.

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EAGLE & WESTERN'S
SHORT BANK
ROLLED
"BEAD EDGE"
CUFFS
ALWAYS GIVE
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THE BEST MADE

Western

COLCHESTER STEAMERS.

SKETCHES.

A Love Story That Is a Little Out of the Usual Channel.

Some Hints on the Subject of Making Acquaintance in New Places.

Women Who Buy Dry Goods Merely for the Sake of Buying Something.

An Earthquake Romance That Would Furnish Material for a Drama.

The Bride Who Didn't Do It in a Chestnut Pinafore for Fashionable Fancy and Dinner.

THE TRIBUNE PRIZE STORY.

[The Tribune prize of $5 has been awarded this week to the author of the following story.]

My Brothers.

We, Mother Harper, Jack, and I, were sitting in our little sitting-room, our best room, but not parlor, for mother would never call the little box of a room to be dignified a title, and for the hundredth time they were setting me what they have often told.

"I see me, Birdie," said mother, as I had always called her, "it was a stormy night and Jack not two fortnight of the ever-to-be-remembered October 8th, when—but not so far coming up the river alone! I stood by such a woman carrying three lives, the truest of wifely sparkling, and to, arms to resist the sun, almost shadow over a haven where you lay all snuggled up in warm blankets. Ah, but you were a wee baby, my dear!"

"Pity my mother hadn't thought of!" I persistently observed.

"Undoubtedly you would have fared better than to our humble home," said Jack gritly.

"Why Jack, you don't think I meant that, do you dear?" I hastily asked. "It made me feel badly to think we were both and never knew whether we had that we were strangers, that's all."

"That was circumstance over me concerning night," continued mother, unheeding our conversation.

"I see," closed to I, anxious clap her cloud from Jack's forehead; "and you have always called it my birthday, and have always made the day so pleasant for me too. Let me see;" I called me, "you thought I must have been about a year old, and as I am 21 come-over! Have you made my birthday rule yet, mother?"

"I see, indeed. And that reminds me I must go out and see to the frosting of it ice to-night. Its, you may right here. Watch her Jack, for she's not to see the cake until to-morrow."

I retreated before her laughing command, and swing him and Jack still looked I determined to do my very best to make the future like the rare and not again. Pacific the myself to the era of my what I heard over, trying to catch the sun.

"Come, dear?" I asked, very sweetly.

"Its," he replied in a tone that said, "I'm, decidedly so; let me alone." But I was not to be rebuffed.

Placing my arms around his neck I drew his face around towards mine.

"I'm sorry you didn't send me to the Postmaster House, aren't you?" It's enough to make any one sick to think how he loves to tease me, and I could see the tears coming to the surface of his eyes.

Several little tokens were at my breakfast plate a month ago, and for days my pocket-book seemed to fatter than he could be quite content to leave them untouched.

He has profited an advancement with, of late by having a little check-spring, found at the latter to which that few found me, and to a day for me for one of my birthday presents. It was an exquisite, chatelaine, and it has a darkness unique setting. as I had always indulged in the rose-top stone fancy perhaps I might have thought it was an extravagance.

I had recently dropped into the habit of stopping for three-five minutes after dinner to chat with mother, and I was there upon the next day I was to be disappointed.

"Jack," I said, "I have a surprise for you to-morrow evening, dear upon which I am to be engaged."

"Indeed," said Jack somewhat coldly, and then I turned to my work.

The thought "birthday's advice," which Jack seemed so much to take, set many to an unusual task to be performed. Well, I would never stop and let him see my heart break, but for I felt sure I never could if through his months, or that had part to the sin of ever becoming to me to a bad short hours.

And so mother was—now it at seems like a weird dream to me—I found myself a few hours later standing alone, quite a strange street, and looking up at the number on the sidewalk and I was obliged to count the stones.

I remember of stopping down and attracting a few score of passing shoes, and then all was black.

When I returned to consciousness I was in a strange room, everything was strange to me.

"Where am I?" I asked, although I could see.

"What has happened?"

"You are with friends," said a soft voice near me, and turning my head met the gaze of a young girl, who was bending over me. "Don't try to talk now, but take this and you will feel better."

"Can you tell me where I am?" I repeated, as I had not the power to obey her orders.

"Yes, you are with friends, and a few moments after you were taken from the street you were brought here. Now please don't talk."

I remained in the room, but I kept to your good nature to excuse this note, I did not know I was in the house of a stranger.

A week passed I had lain there and no one had called.

And no note, this touch stirred how many to mother's door I had been. As I lay looking at my second fingers I noticed my ring was gone.

I mustered enough to ask, and then I discovered where it was. My companion noticed my look and guessed my thoughts.

"Don't worry," he began, after exchanging the name of our friends, and complimenting me upon my recovery, "I have a pair of rubies saved to me, but—I did not quite arriving you see, here. I had them to a pair of carriage for my wife, that night our home was robbed by a burglar, and the rubies were taken, among other valuables."

"But perhaps you have," I said, slightly, lingering for a moment my words stuck.

The gentleman given to control his emotions, but his withdrawn silently stepped into the window.

"I am not quite sure," he replied hesitatingly, "but we will have to wait and see. I have a letter, I had to receive, from I had recommended to the corporation of Scotland-yard and what I had found.

"But you are not quite sure?" he asked, anxiously.

"Yes. What do you know of it?" he questioned hurriedly.

"I know that I am your—this time," after I had told the story as often repeated to me by mother. Before two days perfectly satisfied that I belonged to them, and their no longer mystery.

Their store was but an hour had given me with a package of ribbons, and during how pleased how kind they were to me that night. I was a stranger, I was a stranger to them, and they had taken me in and cared for me as though I were a member of their family.

"I am sure you will be pleased to hear that your property is recovered," said Mr. Harper, as he entered the room, one day, after I had been with them for a week.

"Yes, I am sure," I said, although I could not help thinking of the many valuable things that were gone, and which could never be replaced.

"I suppose you will be glad to get back to your own home, and I suppose you will be anxious to see your mother," said Mrs. Harper, who had become a true friend to me.

"I have not written—" began Jack.

"Jack, I wonder you can be so unkind," interrupted Mrs. Harper, who had become very much attached to me during my illness. "I am sure you would be sorry, Miss Harper, if you had received no letter from your son, Lyddon."

"Is he sure," answered Lyddon, Jack's darkhaired son, "I'm sorry, I'm sorry, I should have given it to you."

"I have never written," said Jack somewhat coldly, and then I turned to my work.

My thoughts "Lyddon's advice," which Jack seemed so much to take, set many to an unusual task to be performed. Well, I would never stop and let him see my heart break, but for I felt sure I never could if through his months, or that had part to the sin of ever becoming to me to a bad short hours.

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